

AMENDMENT TO CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior listings, and versions, of claims in the application.

46. (New) A method of inhibiting plasma kallikrein and/or factor XIa and/or factor XIIa, said method comprising administering to a patient an acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine according to the general formula I

P4-P3-P2-P1 (I),

where P4 is a monosubstituted or polysubstituted or unsubstituted benzylsulfonyl group, P3 is a monosubstituted or polysubstituted or unsubstituted, natural or unnatural  $\alpha$ -amino acid residue or  $\alpha$ -imino acid residue in the D configuration, P2 is a monosubstituted or polysubstituted or unsubstituted, natural or unnatural  $\alpha$ -amino acid residue or  $\alpha$ -imino acid residue in the L configuration, and P1 is a monosubstituted or polysubstituted or unsubstituted 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamide group.

47. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46 for inhibiting plasma kallikrein.

48. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein the substituent at the substituted P4, P3, P2 and/or P1 is

- (a) hydrogen, and/or
- (b) a halogen, and/or
- (c) a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or linear alkyl radical having 1-6 C atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or linear aralkyl radical having 1-10 C atoms, and/or
- (d) being a hydroxyl, amino, cyano, amidino, guanidino, methyloxycarbonyl,

benzyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, aminomethyl or glutaryl or succinylamidomethyl group, and/or being an oxyalkylcarbonyl, carboxyl, carboxymethyl or carboxyethyl group, where appropriate esterified with a lower alkyl radical or an oxyalkylcarbonyl, carboxyl, carboxymethyl or carboxyethyl group which is present as unsubstituted amide or amide which is substituted by an alkyl or aryl group.

49. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a linker group is additionally coupled to P4 or P2, with the linker group being coupled to P4 by way of a substituent as defined in claim 3 or coupled directly to a functional group of P2.
50. (New) The method as claimed in claim 49, wherein the linker group together with the substituent for coupling to P4 exhibits the general formula II



where

U is an H<sub>2</sub>N-, HOOC-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-CO-NH-, HOOC-, H<sub>2</sub>N-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-NH-CO- or HS-group, with Z being -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-, in which n = 1 to 10, or Z being an oligo- or polyalkylene glycol of the general formula -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-[O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>v</sub>O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-(NH-CO-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>- or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-[O-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>v</sub>O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-(NH-CO-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>- in which d = 1, 2, 3 or 4, v = an integer of from 1 to 1000, m = 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and k = 0 or 1 or

U is a CH<sub>3</sub>-O- group with Z being an oligo- or polyalkylene glycol of the general formula -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-[O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>v</sub>O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-(NH-CO-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>- or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>d</sub>-[O-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>v</sub>O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-(NH-CO-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>k</sub>- in which d = 1, 2, 3 or 4, v = an integer of from 1 to 1000, m = 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and k = 0 or 1;

Y is a -CO-NH- group, a -NH-CO- group, a -SO<sub>2</sub>-NH- group, a -NH-SO<sub>2</sub>- group, a -S-S- group or a -S- group, or, if U and Z are not present, is a -H<sub>2</sub>N- group, HOOC- group, HS- group, HO- group or halogenoalkyl group;

X is a  $-(CH_2)_n-$  group in which n = 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, in particular n = 1, or is a  $-(CH_2)_n-O-$  group having a bond to the benzyl radical by way of the oxygen and n = 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and the coupling of the linker group to the phenyl ring of the benzyl radical proceeds from X, if present, or from Y if X is not present.

51. (New) The method as claimed in claim 49, characterized in that, if the linker group is coupled to P4, P2 is glycine, alanine, serine, proline, homoproline or azetidinecarboxylic acid.
52. (New) The method as claimed in claim 49, characterized in that the linker group is coupled to P2, with P2 exhibiting the general formula III



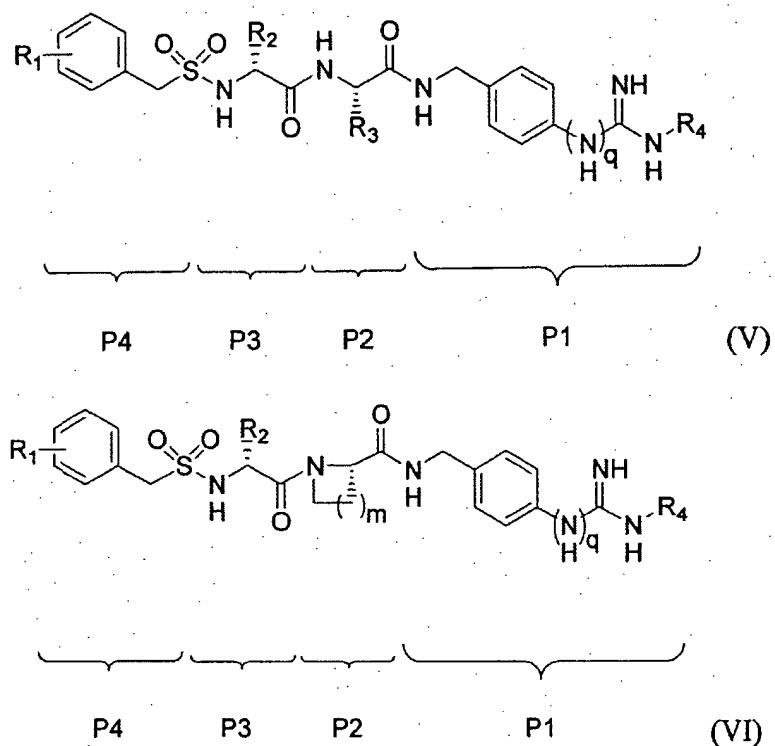
where  $q = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$  or  $5$  and  $D$  is formula IV



where U, Z and Y have the same meaning as in formula II in accordance with

claim 50.

53. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein the acylated amidino- or guanidinobenzylamide exhibits the general formula V or VI



in which  $m = 1$  to  $3$  and  $q = 0$  or  $1$ ,

where  $\text{R}_1$ ,  $\text{R}_2$ ,  $\text{R}_3$  and/or  $\text{R}_4$  is

- (a) hydrogen, and/or
- (b) a halogen, and/or
- (c) a substituted or unsubstituted, branched or linear alkyl radical having 1-6 C

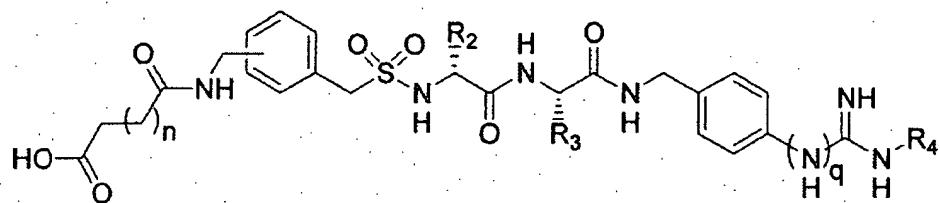
atoms, and/or

(d) a hydroxyl, amino, cyano, amidino, guanidino, methyloxycarbonyl, benzyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, aminomethyl or glutaryl or succinylamidomethyl group, and/or an oxyalkylcarbonyl, carboxyl, carboxymethyl or carboxyethyl group, where appropriate esterified with a lower alkyl radical, or an oxyalkylcarbonyl, carboxyl, carboxymethyl or carboxyethyl group which is present as unsubstituted amide or amide which is substituted by an alkyl or aryl group, and/or

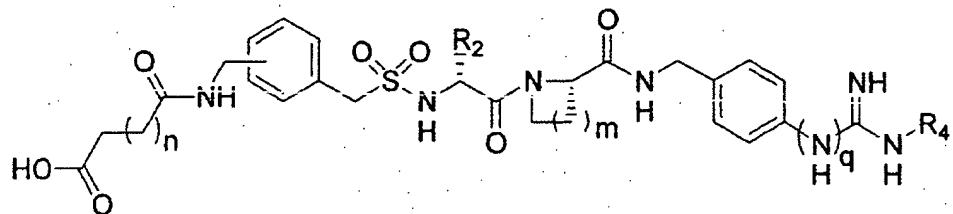
$R_1$  and/or  $R_3$  can be a linker group, with the linker group being coupled to  $P4$  by way of a substituent as defined in claim 48 or coupled directly to a functional group of  $P2$ , and/or

$R_1$  exhibits the formula (II) as defined in claim 50 and  $P2$  together with  $R_3$  exhibits the formulae (III) and (IV) as defined in claim 52.

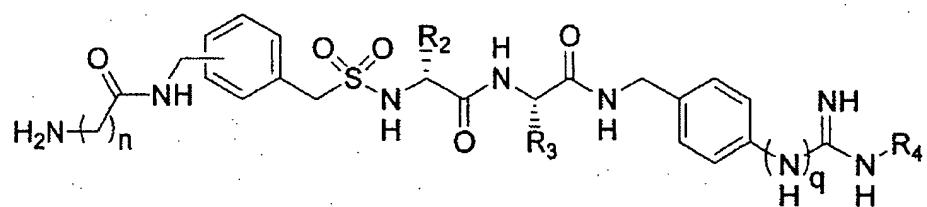
54. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a compound according to the general formula I having a linker group at  $P4$  in accordance with the formula II, as defined in claim 50, as selected from the group consisting of:



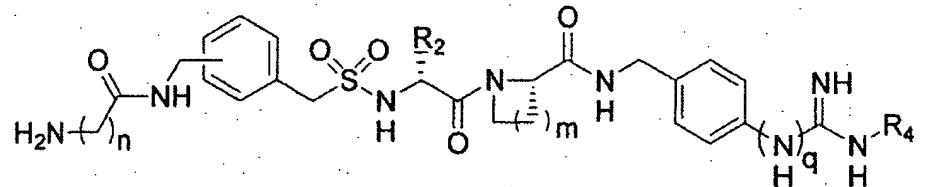
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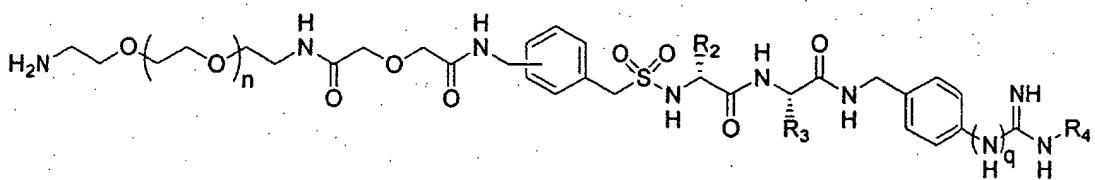
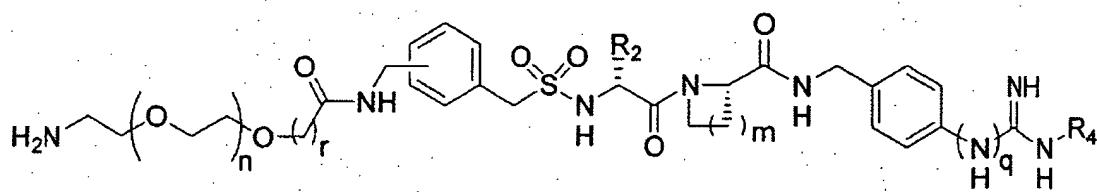
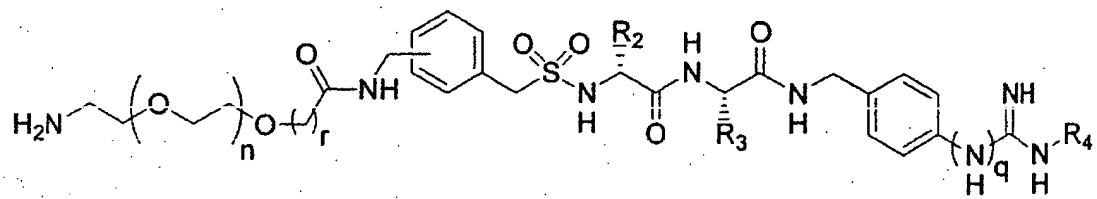


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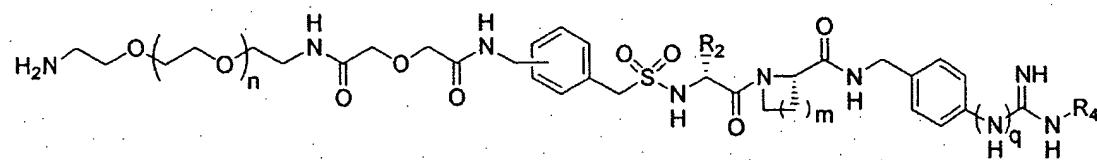


in which  $n = 1$  to  $10$ ,  $m = 1$  to  $3$  and  $q = 0$  or  $1$ , where  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  have the meanings given in claim 53.

55. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a compound in accordance with the general formula I having a linker group at P4 in accordance with the general formula II, as defined in claim 50, is selected from the group consisting of:



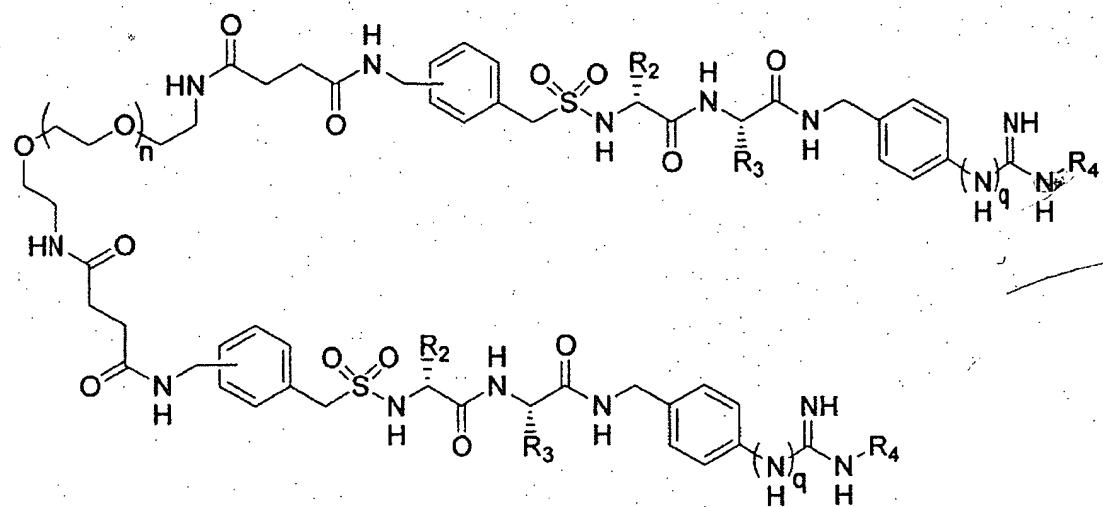
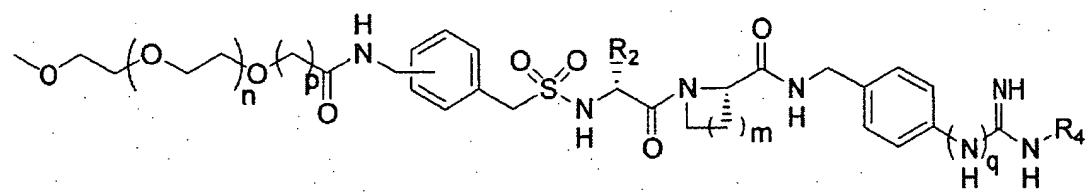
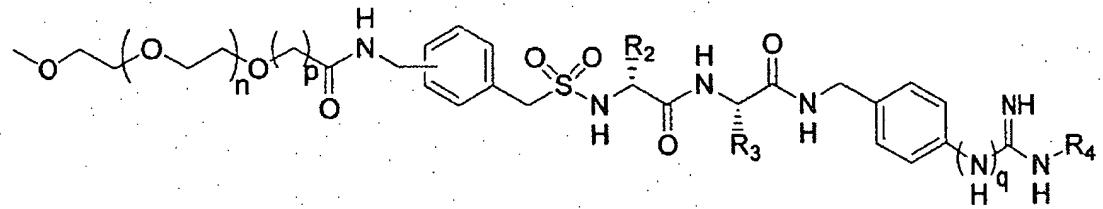
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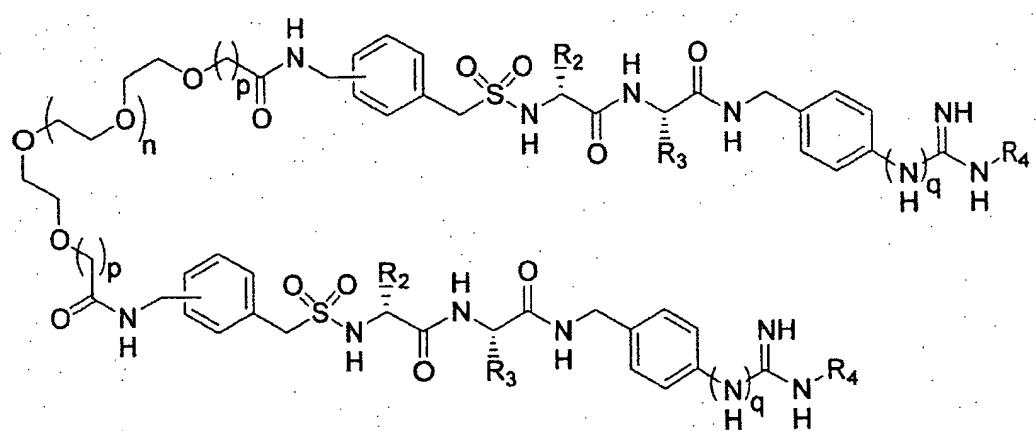
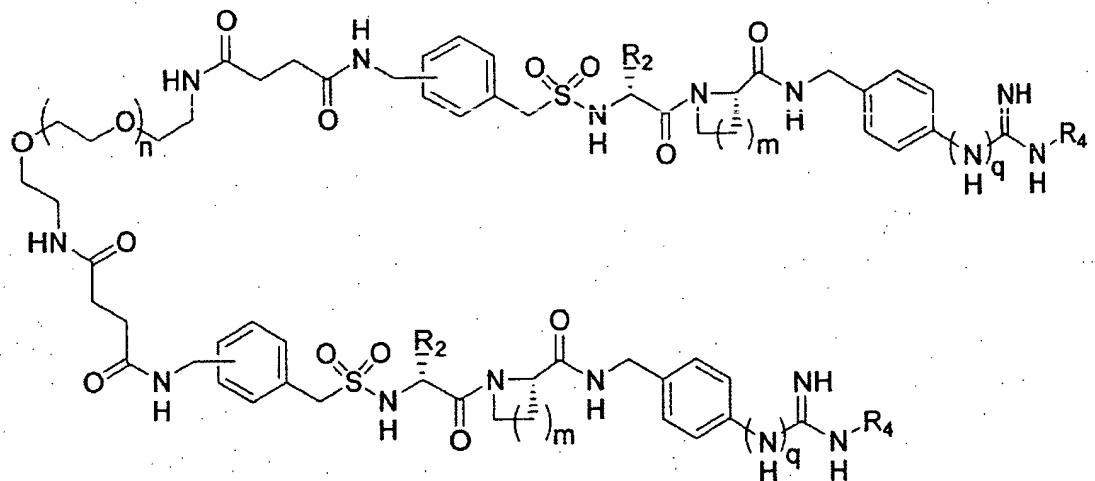


in which n = 1 to 1000, m = 1 to 3, r = 0 to 3 and q = 0 or 1, where R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the meanings given in claim 53.

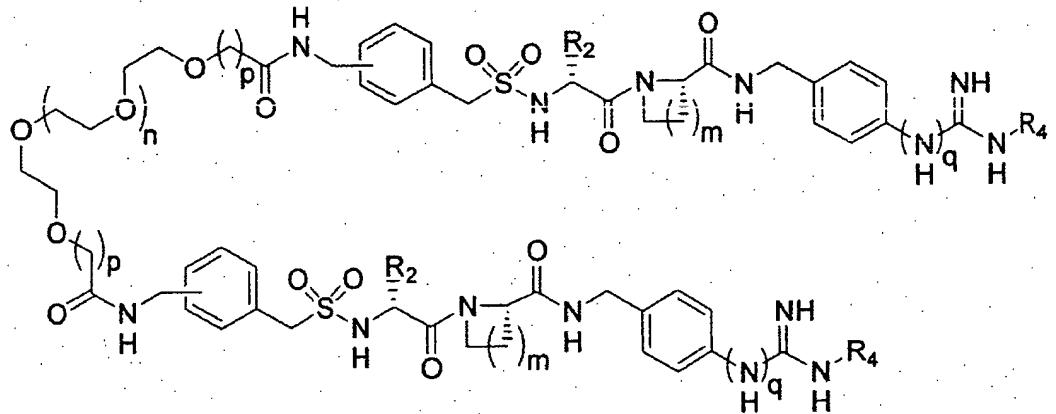
56. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a compound in accordance

with the general formula I having a linker group at P4 in accordance with the general formula II, as defined in claim 50, is selected from the group consisting of:



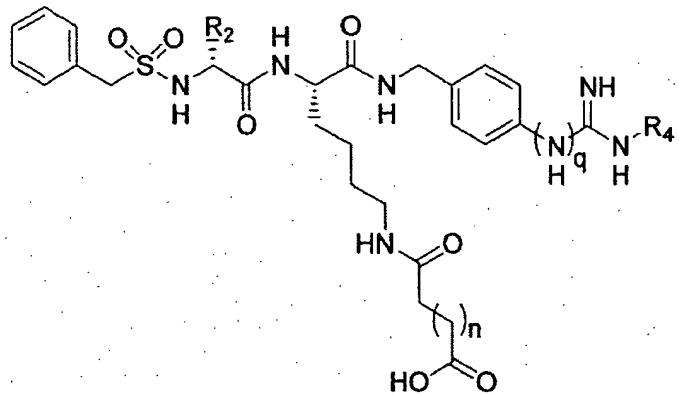


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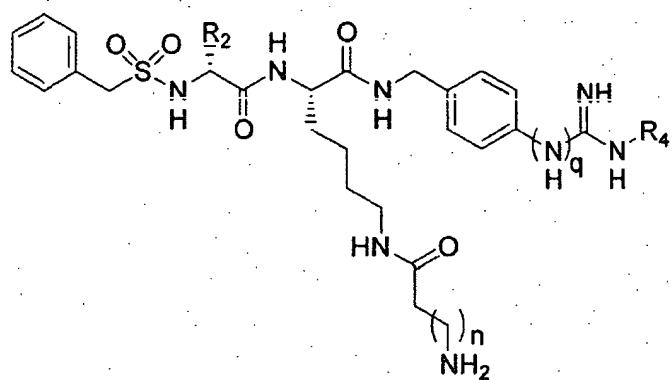


in which  $p = 0, 1, 2$  or  $3$ ,  $q = 0$  or  $1$ ,  $n = 1$  to  $1000$  and  $m = 1$  to  $3$ ,  
where  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  have the meanings given in claim 53.

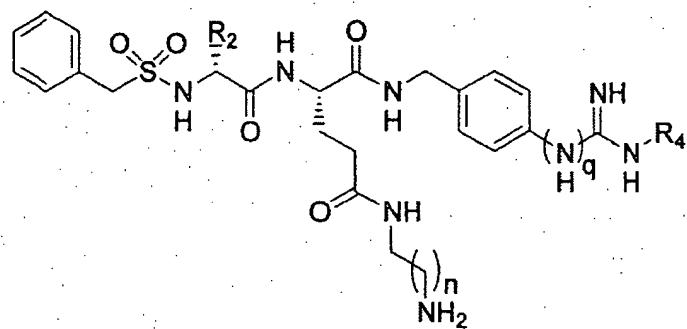
57. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a compound in accordance with the general formula I having a linker group at P2 in accordance with the general formulae III and IV, as defined in claim 52, is selected from the group consisting of:



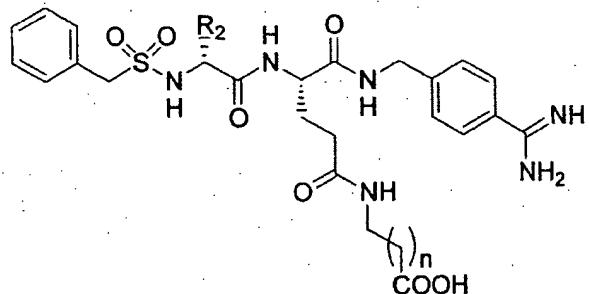
in which  $n = 0$  to  $5$ ,

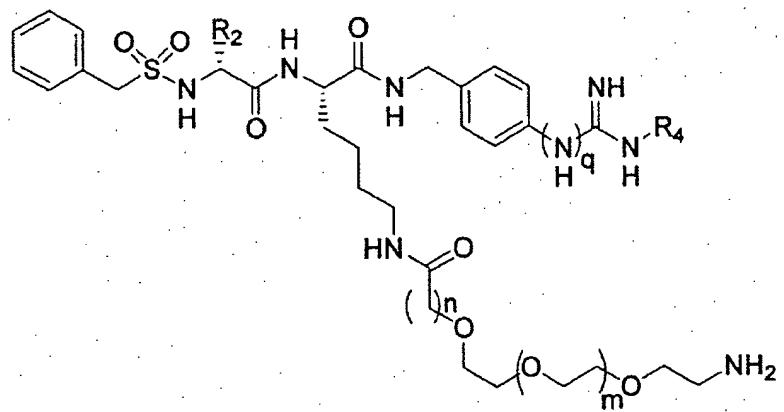


in which  $n = 0$  to 11,

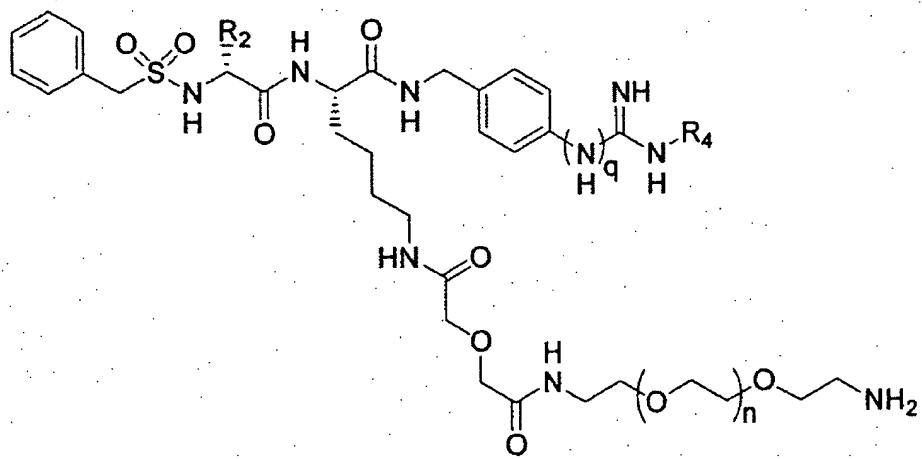


in which  $n = 1$  to 6



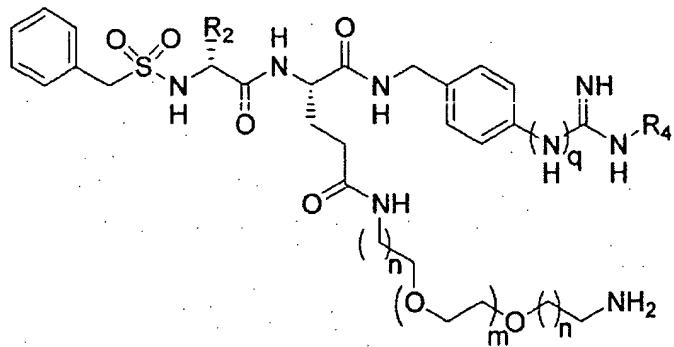


in which  $n = 0$  to 3 and  $m = 0$  to 1000



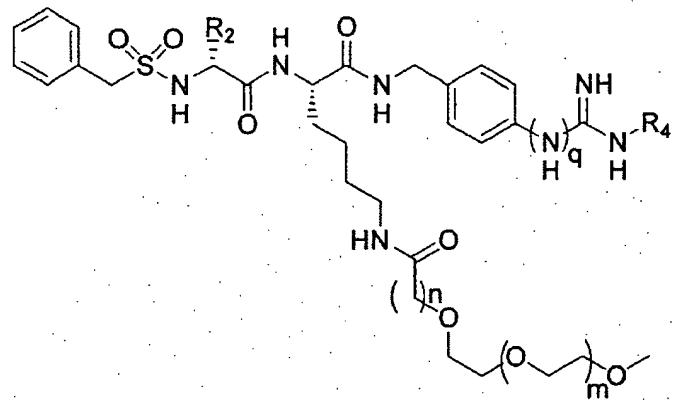
in which  $n = 1$  to 1000

, and

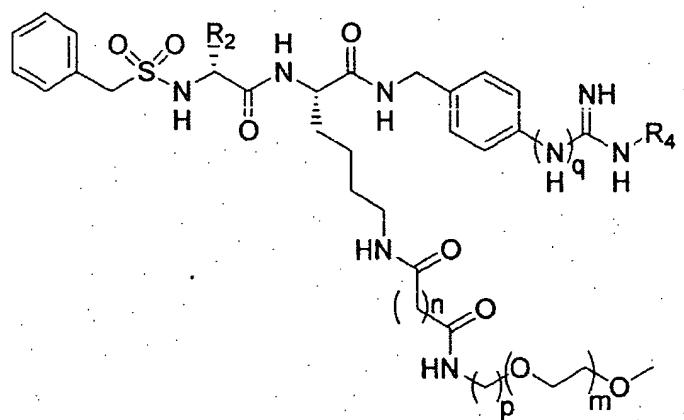


in which  $n = 1$  to  $3$  and  $m = 1$  to  $1000$ , where  $q$  is in each case  $0$  or  $1$ , and  $R_2$  and  $R_4$  in each case have the meanings given in claim 53.

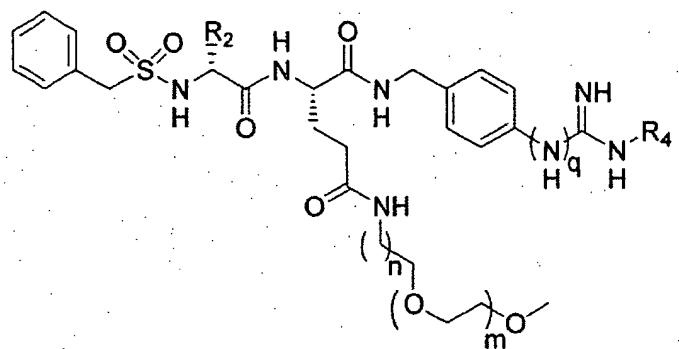
58. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a compound in accordance with the general formula I having a linker group at P2 in accordance with the general formulae III and IV, as defined in claim 52, is selected from the group consisting of:

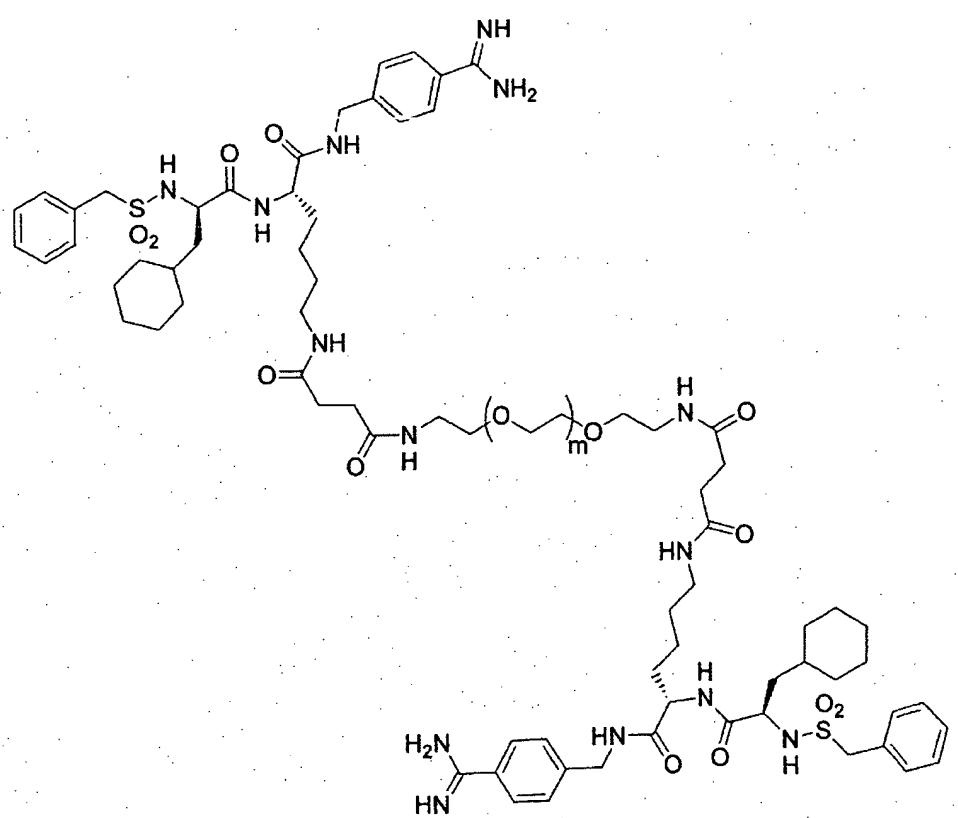


in which  $n = 0$  to 4 and  $m = 10$  to 1000

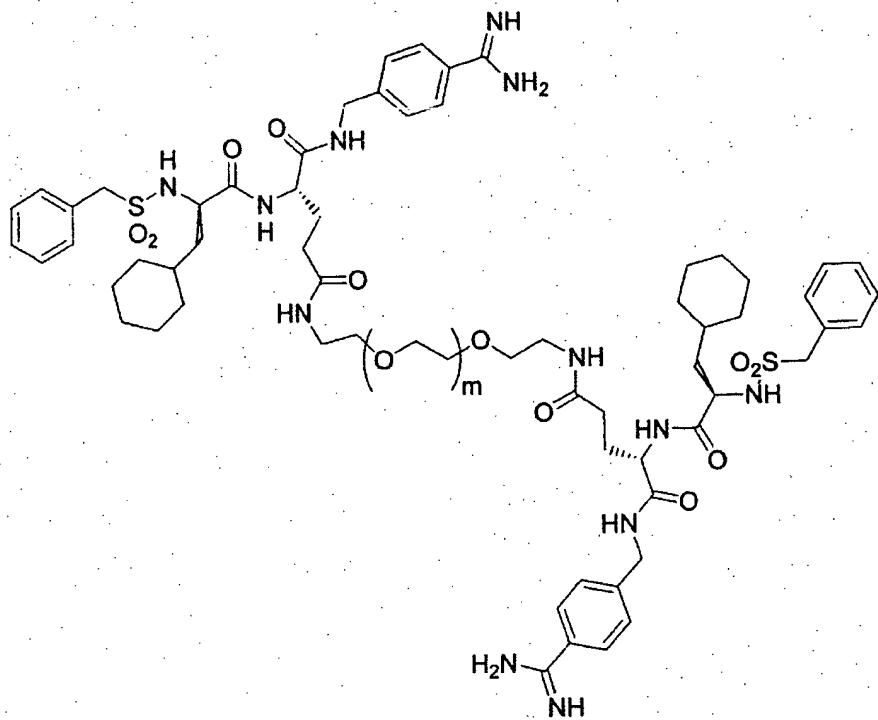


in which  $n = 1$  to  $4$ ,  $p = 2$  to  $4$  and  $m = 1$  to  $1000$





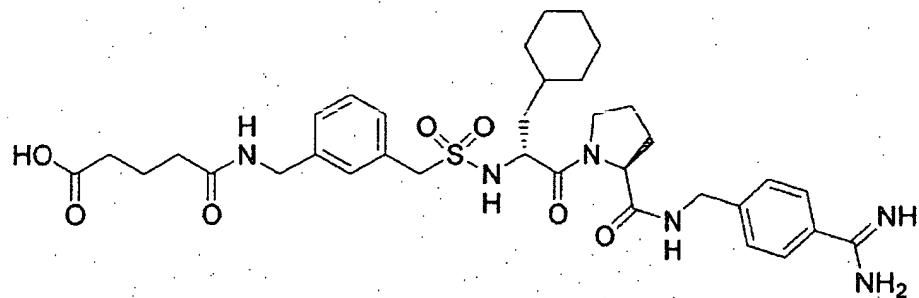
, and



in which n = 1 to 3 and m = 10 to 1000,

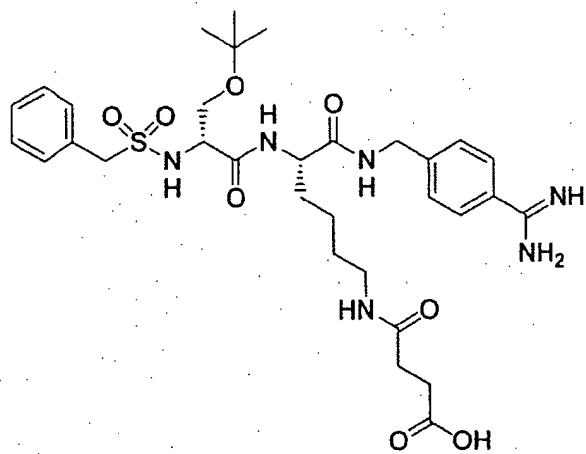
where q is 0 or 1, and R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> in each case have the meanings given in claim 53.

- 59. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a coupling to a synthetic surface being effected by way of P2, characterized in that the substituent at P4 is H, a halogen, an amino group, a hydroxyl group or a linear or branched alkyl group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms.
- 60. (New) The method as claimed in claim 49, wherein a compound in accordance with the general formula I having a linker group at P4 in accordance with the general formula II, as defined in claim 50, exhibits the following structure



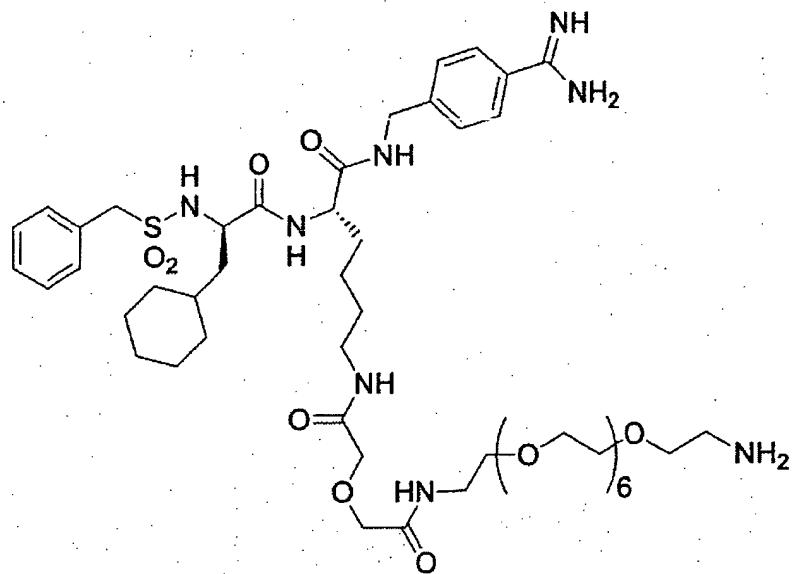
where D-Cha in position P3 can be D-Phe or D-Ser(tBu), and glutaryl at P4 can be succinyl.

61. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a compound in accordance with the general formula I exhibits the following structure:

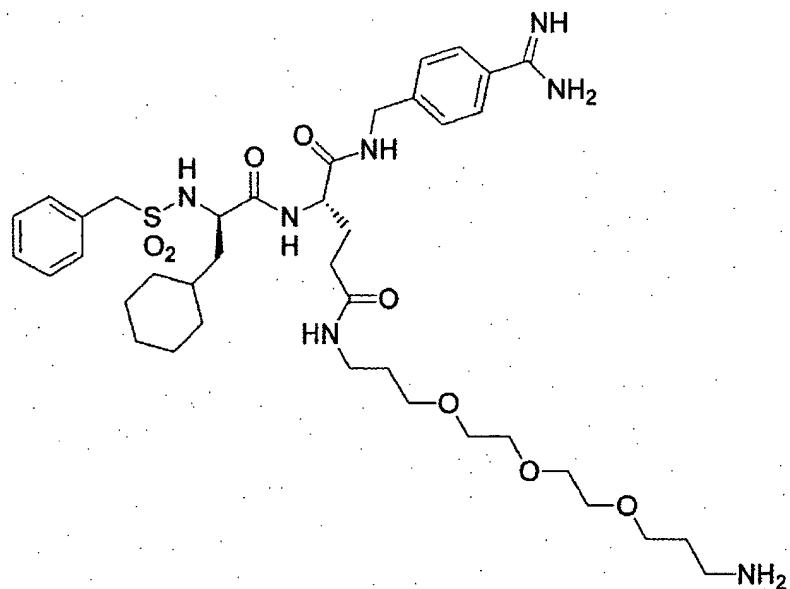


where D-Ser(tBu) in position 3 can be D-Cha or D-Phe, and succinyl at P2 can be glutaryl.

62. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein a compound in accordance with the general formula I is selected from the group consisting of:



, and



where D-Cha in position P3 can be D-Phe or D-Ser(tBu).

63. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein in the general formula I, P4 carries a radical R at the aromatic radical, P3 is D-Ser, D-Ser(tBu), D-Phe or D-

Cha and P2 is a natural or unnatural amino acid Aaa, where R is H-, 4-, 3- or 2-COOH, 4-, 3- or 2-COOMe, 4-, 3- or 2-AMe, 4-, 3- or 2-glutaryl-AMe or 4-, 3- or 2-CN, and Aaa is Gly, Ala, Pro, Asp, Glu, Gln, hGlu, Dap, Dap(Z), Lys, Lys(Z), Arg, Thr, Thr(Bzl), Ser, Ser(Bzl), hSer, hSer(Bzl), Phe or hPhe.

64. (New) The method as claimed in claim 63, characterized in that, when P3 is D-Ser, Aaa is Gln, Dap, Dap(Z), Lys, Lys(Z), Ser(Bzl), hSer, Phe or hPhe, and R is H or, when Aaa is Ala or Ser, R is HOOC-;

or, when P3 is D-Ser(tBu), Aaa is Pro, Gln, Dap, Dap(Z), Lys, Lys(Z), Arg, Thr, Thr(Bzl), Ser(Bzl), hSer(Bzl), Phe or hPhe, and R is H, or, when Aaa is Gly or Ala, R is HOOC- or, when Aaa is Pro, R is CN-;

or, when P3 is D-Cha, Aaa is Lys or Glu and R is H, or when Aaa is Pro, R is glutaryl-AMe, or when Aaa is -NH-CH-[CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CO-NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-[O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>]-CO-, R is H.

65. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein the acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine is present in the form of a salt, or of a suitable organic acid.

66. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein an H<sub>2</sub>N group of a linker group which is coupled to the acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine can be reacted with a dicarboxylic anhydride, with the formation of an HOOC group, or in that an HOOC group of a linker group which is coupled to the acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine can be reacted with a diamine with the retention of an H<sub>2</sub>N group.

67. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein the linker group which is coupled covalently to P4 or P2 is, in the presence of a second functional group, a

substituted or unsubstituted amino, carboxyl and/or mercapto group, covalently coupled to a synthetic surface or, if the linker group is an oligo- or polyalkylene glycol, covalently coupled to a second molecule of the formula I.

68. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein the linker group which is coupled covalently to P4 or P2 is an oligo- or polyalkylene glycol which can be modified, at the end which is not coupled to P4 or P2, with an alkyl group having 1-4 C atoms, or with a second molecule of the formula I, with the linker group being able to be coupled noncovalently to a synthetic surface by means of interaction with it.
69. (New) The method as claimed in claim 67 or 68, wherein the synthetic surface is composed of a compound selected from the group consisting of cellulose diacetate, cellulose triacetate, poly(ether sulfone), poly(aryl ether sulfone), regenerated cellulose, cuprophan, hemophan, poly(sulfone), poly(acrylonitrile), poly(vinyl alcohol), poly(carbonate), poly(amide), poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(ethylene-co-vinyl alcohol), and another material which is used in appliances, and/or the hose systems and/or air traps which belong to the appliances, for the surfaces which come into contact with blood.
70. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46 for preventing blood coagulation at synthetic surfaces.
71. (New) The method as claimed in claim 70 for preventing blood coagulation at synthetic surfaces by means of covalently or noncovalently coating the synthetic surface(s) by way of a linker group as defined in claim 49.
72. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46 for preventing and/or treating cardiac infarction, cerebral stroke, embolisms, deep leg vein thromboses, e.g. following

hip joint operations and/or knee joint replacement, unstable angina or complications as a consequence of angioplasty, in particular percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA).

73. (New) The method of claim 46 for preventing or treating disseminated intravascular coagulation, septic shock, allergies, the postgastrectomy syndrome, arthritis and ARDS (adult respiratory distress syndrome).
74. (New) The method of claim 46 for inhibiting plasma kallikrein and/or factor XIIa and/or factor XIa in parenteral use form, in particular in intraarterial, intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous form, in enteral use form.
75. (New) An acylated amidinobenzylamine of the general formula V or VI, as defined in claim 53, in which R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are not an oligo- or polyalkylene group, as an anticoagulant and/or antithrombotic agent, in the form of a prodrug for oral administration.
76. (New) A method of inhibiting trypsin-like serine proteases, said method comprising administering to a patient the acylated amidino- or guanidinobenzylamine as defined in claim 46.
77. (New) An acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine in accordance with the general formula I

P4-P3-P2-P1 (I),

where P4 is a monosubstituted or polysubstituted or unsubstituted benzylsulfonyl group, P3 is a monosubstituted or polysubstituted or unsubstituted, natural or unnatural  $\alpha$ -amino acid residue or  $\alpha$ -imino acid residue in the D configuration,

P2 is a monosubstituted or polysubstituted or unsubstituted natural or unnatural  $\alpha$ -amino acid residue or  $\alpha$ -imino acid residue in the L configuration, and P1 is a monosubstituted or polysubstituted or unsubstituted 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamide group, wherein a linker group is coupled to P4 or P2, with the linker group being coupled to P4 by way of a substituent as defined in claim 48 or directly coupled to a functional group of P2.

78. (New) The acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine as claimed in claim 77, wherein the linker group at P4 or P2 is an oligo- or polyalkylene glycol chain.
79. (New) The acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine as claimed in claim 77, characterized in that it exhibits the general formula V or VI as defined in claim 53.
80. (New) The acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine as claimed in claim 77, characterized in that it exhibits a linker group at P4 and exhibits a structure as defined in claim 54, 55, 56 or 60.
81. (New) The acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine as claimed in claim 33, characterized in that it exhibits a linker group at P2 and exhibits a structure as defined in claim 57, 68 or 62.
82. (New) An acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine in accordance with the general formula I

P4-P3-P2-P1 (I),

wherein P1, P2, P3 and P4 have the meanings given in claim 46, wherein the acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine is bound covalently or noncovalently to a synthetic surface.

83. (New) The acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine as claimed in claim 82, wherein the acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine is covalently bound to the synthetic surface by way of an amide or sulfonamide bond, a disulfide bridge or the alkylation of a mercapto group.
84. (New) The acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine as claimed in claim 82, wherein the acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine is noncovalently bound to the synthetic surface by way of interactions of an oligo- or polyalkylene glycol group.
85. (New) A synthetic surface, characterized in that the surface is covalently or noncovalently coated with acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine as claimed in claim 77 or with acylated 4-amidino- or 4-guanidinobenzylamine as defined in claim 46.
86. (New) An appliance which comprises a synthetic surface as claimed in claim 85.
87. (New) An appliance as claimed in claim 86, wherein the appliance is selected from the group consisting of a dialyzer, an oxygenator, a catheter or a membrane.
88. (New) The method as claimed in claim 69, wherein with the surface material is modified for the covalent coupling of the molecule of the formula I by way of the linker group coupled to P4 or P2, with functional groups.
89. (New) The method as claimed in claim 46, wherein the acylated amidino- or

guanidinobenzylamine is for inhibiting other trypsin-like serine proteases or trypsin-like serine proteases of the complement system.